ture to set aside such a man." The junior Senator from Massachusetts has the best reason for being gratified at the kind of support which his ability, services and character enlist in his behalf. Whatever may be the issue of the Senatorial election; he stands secure in the esteem Senatorial election, he stands secure in the es-confidence of these whose good opinion is a co-atistaction to all in official station who honestly

of satisfaction to an inconcern of satisfaction to an inconcern of the public good.

AN EVERY-DAY EXPERIENCE.

From The Troy Timer Rep.

Experiment has abundantly refuted the pretense set up in support of the Bland bill that a general
demand existed for "the dollar of the daddies." Pape
demand existed for "the dollar of the daddies." Pape
dearring is always preferred to silver. Almost every
day one may hear apologies for tendering buzzard ocl
lars in making change. A purchase of goods at retail is
made, for example. The customer lays down a tend of
lar note, out of which say three dollars is to b
laken. The dealer goes to his money till and return
with perhaps five dollars is paper and two silver-dollars
laying the atter down almost invariably with a depre
catory observation, "Sorry to offer you mess, but
have no small notes." The customer pockets the came,
flacs reluciantly and departs, invarily resolving to
he will get rid of them on the first favorable oppor
unity that shail present itself. And this is the condition of things which we were told people were claimer
ing for!

MUSIC.

MR. ARCHER'S RECITAL.

The last organ recital of Mr. Frederic Archer's present series was attended, in spite of the unplease ant weather yesterday afternoon, by a much larger su-dience than has been seen at any of the preceding ones. Chickering Hall being fairly full. The interest in these eolicerts has been steadily growing, and the new series, projected for Thursdays instead of Fridays, and thus escaping conflict with Philharmonic renearsals, etc. will undoubtedly be successful.

The programme yesterday was confined to Euglish and American composers, beginning with Purcell's "Indian Queen" overture. The fugue in E minor of J. Kirkman is bright, fugue in E minor of J. Ribania is before the property of rapid movement, and worked up in a most interesting way. The first inovement from G. Wesley's MS. sonata is a large and elaborate composition, with sufficient variety of subject, richly and fully treated. The air, written for church bells, by S. G. Wesley, was affective. given in two contrasting registers, with staccate touch, subsequently being treated with neat and pleas ing variation. The andante in B flat, of Heury Smart, is a sweet and gentle movement, leading to a rich development with fall organ, the subject different treatment by way of returning in close. The MS. screnade of Hamilton Clarke is of a good popular style and was played with charming variety. Mr. Dudley Buck's "At Evening is a well-made work, in remance style, in triplet move ment, very poetic in conception and manner. Mr. Arther's own gavotte is in delightful taste, full of variety, and was played with the greatest ingenuity of light and shade.

Mrs. Page-Thrower sang in good style the " Chloe in Blokness," and "May Dew," of W. S. Bennett, two songs of the honest, simple, half-quaint English style. of the house, shape, and quant ranges and the W. T. Carieton, who was warmly received, sang admirably Loder's "Friar of Orders Grav," and, being recalled, gave "The Yeoman's Wedding," with great spirit. After Molioy's "Rose Marie" ne was again recalled, and replied with Mr. Sullivan's "If Doughty deeds." Mr. Carleton's work throughout deserved the warm applause which it received.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

Even yesterday's weather scarcely diminished the wonted great attendance at the rehearsal for the Christmas concert of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn. The programme was "The Messiah," with Mrs. Os-good, Miss Winant and Messrs. Werrenrath and John F. nch, in the solo parts. The chorus is greatly improved this year, and shows evident signs of good discipline. Its Work, for example, in the choras "For Unto us a Childs is Bora," left ready nothing to be Children is Born," left ready nothing to be desired excepting a better balance of the parts, a thing virtually unattainable with an amateur choins during the hours of business. The accompaniments were perfection. We observed that a line of wind instruments was run straight up the centre of the coords. The effect of this arrangement must be good in several ways "The Messiah" will be given at the concert this even me.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The route of Mr. Mapleson's company inplades "Il Trovatore" at Hartford, on Tuesday, and at ew-Haven on Thursday, and "Les Huguenots" at

The Handel and Haydn Society will produce "The Redemption" in its integrity (from Gounod's score by arrangement with Mr. Theodore Thomas, for the first time in Boston, at the Music Hall, on the evening of

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to . Children obstructs the production of Mr. Jerome Hopkins's new children's opera " Taffy." So that it is doubtful if it can be brought out during the bolldays. As no reflection upon Hopkins's music is avowed by the society, i seems hard to find a basis for the charge of crucity to the children.

TREACHEROUS DEMOCRATS PUNISHED.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last evening in the Athenaum Building, Atlantic-ave, and Clinton-st., Brooklyn to hear the report of the Committee on Treachery, appointed to consider the cases of members of the General Committee who worken against the regular candiates in the recent elections. It was presented by Anthony Barrett, and set forth that the committee had taken "extimony in re-gard to P. J. Connell, C. C. Bennett and Cornelius Furset torth that the committee had taken "estimony in regard to F. J. Connell, C. C. Bennett and Cornelius Furguson, of New Utrecht: James Remil, of the Sevenleenth Ward; John Boland, Matthew Hogan, G. W. Tyndall and Thomas McDonnid, of the Eighth Ward; S. D. Nolan, of the Fitteenth Ward. Of the five, Remili, Boland, Hegan, Nolan and McEnerny were found guilty and the sub-committee reported a recommendation that they be formally tried and expelled from the conmittee. Messrs, Boland and Hogan admitted that they worked against Supervisor Lake, the Democratic candidate for reclection in the Eighth Ward, but claimed that he had not been regalarly nonlinated. Their excuse was allowed, and in adopting the report they were excepted from the finding. It was afterward declared by vote that Supervisor Lake was regularly nonlinated. The pub-committee's report set forth that while every member of the General Committee and a right to vote as he pleased, he had no right to work against the regularly mominated candidate. James J. Rogers, of the Eighteenth Ward, wasted this stricken out, declaring that no honest Democrat had a right to individual opinion about a party candidate, but aust vote the whole ticket with no scratching. He was vigorously opposed by Joseph C. Hendrix, of the Teuth Ward, who declared guch sentiments to be "infernal asses." Rogers's motion was defeated.

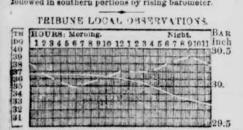
THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22-6 p. m .- The barometer is highest on the Pacific Coast and lowest in the Upper Lake region. Rain has prevailed in the districts east of the Mississippi and fair weather in the South wast and Northwest, with northerly winds. Northeast winds continue in New-England and the Middle States, whe the temperature has remained nearly stationary. Slightly cooler weather is reported from the Lake region and the Valley, with variable winds. The temperature has fallen slightly in Tennessee and the northern portion of the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Indications for to-tay. For New-England, threatening weather and rain, eastenly winds becoming variable, lower barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rain probably followed
by partly cloudy weather in the couthern pertions,
mortheast winds, slight changes in temperature, falling
followed in southern portions by rising barometer.



The diagram shows the bacometrical variations in this city by tent of lackes. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 94 hour preceding middight. The trengelse while time represents the oscillation by the therefore during those hour. The brukes or dotted flor represent the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Harmont Paurance, till breadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 23-1 a. m. -The movement in the barometer yesterday was steadily downward. Cloudy weather prevailed, with .55 of an inch of rain and northeast winds. The temperature ranged between 35° and 39°, the average (37°) being 117_5 ° lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 23_5 ° higher than

on Thursday.

Cloudy and rainy weather, with slight changes in temperature, possibly followed by clearing weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Richard Mortimer gave a dinner party at Delmonico's last evening. Among these present were Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Tay, Lady Mandeville, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Rivos, Miss Hoffman and Miss Kernochar

Mrs. Gordon McDonald and Miss Helen Iselin heid a Pecepulon yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas Paton gave a small party last evening.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF MR. FOLK.

John L. Folk, formerly Chief of Police of Brooklyn, and latterly in charge of the police arrangements at Brighton Beach, celebrated his golden wedding at hi home, No. 170 Skillman-at., last evening. The occa-lion was also the tin wedding o' his daughter, Mrs. Tompkina. One of Mr. Feik's sons is Polico Captain William H. Folk, of the Twelfth Precinct.

MR. LOUBAT'S SUIT.

THE FIRST HEARING IN COURT. TESTIMONY OF HERMAN R. LEBOY, THE UNION CLUB TREASURER-WHAT ARE GROUNDS FOR EXPUL-

SION FROM CLUBS? . The suit of Joseph F. Loubat against Herman R. Leroy, as treasurer of the Union Club, to compel that organization to reinstate Mr. Loubat as a member, came up before Justice Van Vorst vesterday in the Supreme Court on the examination of Mr. Leroy as a party before trial. There were some questions about the admissibility of which the counsel could not agree, and they went before Justice Van Vorst to have him determine them. The Union Club and Mr. Leroy were represented by J. C. Carter and E. Randolph Robinson. Joseph H. Choate appeared for Mr. Loubat.

Before the matter came before the Judge for discussion, Mr. Lerey had already, in answer to Mr. Choate's questions, given considerable testimony. He testified that he was treasurer of the Union Club, and that that was an office todependent of his position as a member of the Governing Committee of the club. He said that he did not know whether the investigation concerning Mr. Loubat was begun by the Governing Committee. He acted as a member of the Investigating Committee. He could not state whether or not the report of the Investigating Committee was ever presented to Mr. Loubat. It was presented to the Governing Committee on the same night that the vo'e of expulsion was passed. He did not think that any communication as to the report or its contents was presented to Mr. Loubat before the resolution of expulsion was passed. He did not know what opportunity was given to Mr. Loubat to show whether the facts stated in the report were true.

Mr. Choate-Did they give him any opportunity to your knowledge?

Mr. Leroy-He was not present at that meeting when the report was made. They did not give him any opportunity, to my knowledge, between the time when the report was given to the Board of Governors and the time when the vote of expulsion was passed.

Q.-Did the Investigating Committee consider or act upon the question of expulsion? A .- Their report speaks for itself. Q .- Did you votanpon the resolution of expulsion?

A .- Yes, sir. Q .- Did you vote for expulsion? A .- Yes, sir.

Q.-For what cause ? This question was objected to by Mr. Carter as being an improper inquiry into the motives of the members of the Governing Committee. This was one of the questions reserved and carried before Justice Van Vorst.

Q .- Did William Turnbull attend either of the meetings of the Governing Committee of the 17th or 25th of May ? A .- He did not. His name would appear on the records if he was there. I have no recollection of his being present. Q .- Is he the brother of Henry Turnbull ? A .- He

Q .- Did you know that one of the Governing Com-

mittee was Henry Turnbull's counsel? A .- I don't know who his counsel was. ♠ Q.—Did you know that more than one member of the Governing Committee were connected by marriage with Henry Turnbull? A.-I did not.

Q.-Did you not know that one of the members of the Governing Committee who took part in these proceedings and voted for Mr. Loabat's expuision had been aiding and abetting Mr. Turnbull in the quarrel which your committee investigated ? A .- I do not know that any members had been aiding and abetting Mr Turnbull.

Q .- Don't you know that Oliver H. King had?

Q.—Don't you know that Oliver H. King had?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Don't you know that he was the bearer of a hostile letter from Mr. Turnbull to Mr. Loubat?

A.—I heard that he carried a letter.

Q.—And that letter was in evidence before your Investigating Committee?

Mr. Lerov said in answer to other questions that he was not aware that any other members of the club had taken part in the quarrel; that he did not have anything to do with the preparation of Mr. Turnbull's circular set forth in the minutes of the Investigating Committee or with its circulation, but that he had probably received a copy by mail, and that the circulation of the circular was not authorized by the Governing Committee, as far as he knew.

-Did you know what part August Belmont took

knew.

Q.—Did you know what part August Belmont took in the preparation of the circular?

Mr. Carler objected to this question, as Mr. Belmont was not a member of the Governing Committee. Mr. Leroy said that William R. Travers and John Hunter were members. I the committee, but he sid not know what part they took in the preparation of the circular. He did not know that they corrected the proof and advised its circulation. Mr. Leroy testified further that Mr. King advocated the expulsion of Mr. Loubat before the committee. He did not know that Mr. Belmont used any influence with members of the Governing Committee to secure the passage of the resolution of expulsion, or that either Mr. Fravers or Mr. Hunter did. He did not know what the relations of these gentlemen were to air. Turnbull.

Then followed a number of questions which were objected to by Mr. Carter. When a considerable number of these had accumulated, it was considerable number of these so that the same general objection, it would be best to go before the Judge and let him pass upon them before proceeding further. Accordingly, at the recess of the Special Ierm yesterday Justice Van Vorst met the counsel in his private chambers for the discussion of these questions. Mr. Loubat was present, but Mr. Leroy was not. As the argument was beginning the reporters asked permission through a court officer to be present. Judge Van Vorst mentioned to the lawyers that the reporters desired to be admitted. Mr. Carter objected, and asked that their request should be refused. Mr. Choate made no objection. Justice Van Vorst said that it was a jude ial proceeding, and one that was present. quest should be refused. Mr. Choate made no objection. Justice Van Vorst said that it was a judicial proceeding, and one that was properly of a public character. He would not make it a private hearing. He directed that the reporters should be admitted. At a later stage of the proceedings Mr. Robinson raised a little laugh by opening the door, admitting F. N. Bangs and introducing him to the Judge as "another member of the press." At ano her time, Mr. Carter, in his argument, when comparing the members of the Governing Committee to legal "arbitrators," inadvertently called them "reporters" instead. 'reporters" instead.

them "reporters" instead.

The first question objected to and discussed was as follows: "Was any action taken by the Governing Committee which determined what conduct on the part of Mr. Loubat was deemed by them "improper and prejudical to the club?" The second question was similar: "What conduct on the part of Mr. Loubat did you, as a member of the Governing Committee, deem to be "improper the Governing Committee, deem to be 'imp and prejudicial to the club?'" Another que and prejudicial to the club?" Another question was: "For what cause did you vote for expulsion?" Another: "Did you consider that improper language in private conversation at the club was conduct improper and prejudicial to the club, so as to make the memberguilty of it liable to expulsion?" Another: "Did the Governing Committee decide what the ground of expulsion was?" Another, "Who were the members of the Governing Committee who, on the 25th of May, voted for the expulsion of Mr. Loubat?"

There were several other questions of the same sert. Mr. Carter urged the same objection to all of them—that it was an inquiry not into the facts as they occurred at the meetings of the Governing Com-mittee and the action taken by them, but into the mittee and the action taken by them, but into the notives and reasons that actuated the members in taking such action. That, he argued, could not be done. A juror could not be cross-examined as to the motives that led him to give a certain verdict; neither could a Judge nor an arbitrator be asked the motives for a decision. The same principle extended to the Governing Commit tee of such a club. It was in accordance with the policy of the law to encourage the maintenance of proper discipline in such an organization of gentu-men: but if the members of the commit e could be called before the courts and there have their inner men; but if the members of the committee could be called before the courts and there have their inner most thoughts, feelings and motives examined, it would be an end to all such discipline and lead to intoleracic mischief and no good. If there were prejudice and parlianty shown in the disposition of Mr. Loubat's case, there were proper means and legal methods by which to show that without violating the rules of law. Mr. Choale evidenally expected, Mr. Carter continued, that the Gov rning Committee would be as impartial and urbiassed as if dropped from the clouds, and that if there was the slightest prejudice on the part of any member, the whole thing was void. In such cas they must do the best that they could. Had Mr. Loubat had a fair trial? That was the only question. On the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Carter called the attention of the Judge to the provisions of the bylaws and constitution of the Union Club, which declared that the vote for expulsion should be bybailot, and that the meetings of the Governing Committee should be private.

Mr. Chrate, in answer, gave first a general outline of the lacts of the case, which Justice Yan Vorst said were

outline of the facts of the case, which Justice Van Vorst said were new to him. Mr. Choate said that they contended that Mr. Loubat was expelled without a trial, without notice of trial, without any information as to the charges against him, without any charges being made and without the vote or expulsion giving him any police of the cause for the expulsion. any notice of the cause for the expulsion. The con-stitution provided that expulsions should be made by the vote of twe-thirds of the Governing Committee, this being composed of twenty-lour members. The

vote on the expulsion was 14 to 4. A member could only be expeted for "conduct improper and perjudicial to the clue." They expected to prove that Mr. Purnbull, with the active participation of the Constitution of the Constitut members of the Governing Committee and the direct aid of members of the clab, such as Messas. Betmont, Travers and Hunter, prepared a circular setting forth the whole unstory of the matter, and circulated it among members of the club and many other persons. The case could not be governed by the rules of the common law. But it was to be determined by the rules. mon law. But it was to be determined by the rules of common sen-e: (1), whether Mr. Loub it had any trial; (2), whether he had a fair trial. The Gov ruing Committee were doubtless to determine what conduct was "improper and prejudicial to the club." But how? Without giving the accused per-

chu..." But how! Without giving a hearing?

Justice Van Vorst—But Mr. Loubat was sent for, was he not, oy the committee?

Mir. Choute—No. sir; no. sir. Now, had he not a right to be neard on the question whether the use of language new obsolete was conduct prejudic all to the cunt; or whether the writing of a letter to a member on side the club was such conduct; or have no right to eject a man unhear i. Three ac.s are named in the report for which the members might have voted to expel him. He has a right to know which one of these different members considered to be the proper reason for expelling him. If the inquiry shows that it was not argue to the charges, then he has the right to argue to the Court that the other charge is not proper ground for an expaision. Now, I so not believe that either of whese grounds is a proper cause for expulsion—either the calling of Mr. furnoull in private conversation a lar, the writing of the letter of the ways of the charge of the letter of the ways.

ter, or the use of the obsolete language - sir. Robinson-What do you mean oy "obsolete air. Robinson—What do you mean oy bosolete ianguage 1"
air. Choate—Well, such language as Judge Van Vorst and I do no. make use or, and such as is not considered the proper thing at the present day in good society, but such language as you will find all through Chauser and spenser.
air. Robinson—On, you mean archate expressions.

Mr. Choate-Yes, I like that; we will adopt that. Mr. Choate—res, The that, we will also the use of "archaic expressions" is a ground to expussion, then that is the end of club life in New York. For we all know that they are used every night in private conversation in the first clubs of the city.

Mr. Roomson—How about the Century, of which

we are all members?

Mr. Choate—Yes; I have heard archaic expressions in the Century, respectable club as it is. But ar. Loubat has a right to know upon what charg it was youed that he be expelled. He has a right to have been all the bear a right to the has a right to the hear a right how the prejudice of individual members, and he show the prejudice of influence the action of the com-mittee. The Court will not discharge its duty until it has found out how the vote of expulsion came to be cast. It is the right of any convict to know how he was convicted and what

Justice Van Vorst reserved his decision on the estion of the admissibility of the evidence.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS COX.

Thomas Cox, senior member of the firm of A. Cox & Sons, cane manufacturers, in Manten lane, this city, died yesterday at his houge in Jersey-ave., Jersey City, age fifty-four. Mr. Cox was a native of Gloncester shire, England, and came to America in 1842, when he shire, England, and cauche to America in 1-22, were the began the manufacturing of walking-cames with his brothers. The outiness at that time was of small im-portance, but all the members of the firm have since then made large fortunes out of it. Mr. Cox's brother owns part of Congress Hall, Saratoga.

THE INSURANCES IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.-The following is a complete list of the insurance on the property destroyed by hursday night's fire :

The Commercial Advertiser, stock and fixtures; Hart ford, of Connecticut; British Am rica, of Toronto; New-Hampshire, of Manchester: Mechanics', of Brooklyn; Liverpool and London and Globe; Western, of Toronto; Mechanics and Traders', of New-York; Lorillard, of New-York: Insurance Company of North Carolina; Pennsylvania, of Pailadelphia: La Confiance; Fire Asociation, of Philadelphia; First National, of Worczster St. Paul, of St. Paul; Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; Home, of New York: Usion, of Philadelphia; Gi ard of Philadelphia, and Relief, of New-York, \$2,500 each Citizens', of Pitts airg, and New York Bowery, \$1,000 ach: Providence Washington, of Providence, \$1.500; Union, of San Francisco, and Buffalo German, \$3,000 each; Queen, of England; Merchants', of Newark; Greenwich, of New-York; Trades nen's, of New-York Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany, and Continental, of New-York, \$2,000 each; E.na, of Hartford, \$10,000, and Lancashire, of England, \$5,000.

On the building: Hariford, Liverpool and London and Globe, and Guardian, \$5,000 each; Star, of New-York: Mercantile Fire and Marine, of Boston; Trades men's, of New-York; Transstiantic, of Hamburg; North-western National, of Milwaukee; Glens Falls; Sterling, of New-York; La Confiance, of Paris, and New-Orleans \$2,500 each; London and Lancashire, of Liverpool,

Harvey D. Blakeslee bolds insurance as follows Mechanics', of Brooklyn, and Eagle, of New-York, \$1,500 each; German, of Pittsburg; Phenix, of Brooklyn; New-York Bowery, and Marenants', of New-York, \$1.00 each; Niagara, of New-York; Pennsylvania, of Pensylvania, and Insurance Company of North America New-York Bowery, and Marenants, of New-York, \$1,000 each; Niagara, of New-York; Pennaylvania, of Pennasylvania, and Insurance Company of North America \$3,000 each; Standard, of London; Boat nea's, of Pittsburg; German-American, of New-York; Paenix, of Brooklyn; Merchants', of New-La, N. J.; Fire Assurance of Engand, City of London, and Queen's, \$2,000 each; Fire Association of Philadelphia, New-York Fire and American, of Pennsylvania, \$2,500 each; New-Orleans, \$5,000.

The different Misoule lodges hold policies as follows: Commercial Union, \$2,500: Lancashire, of England.

The different M isoule lodges hold policies as follows: Commercial Union, \$2,500; Lancashire, of England, \$7,000; North British and Mercandle, Germanna, of New-York, and Hanover, of New-York, \$4,000 each; Manufacturers', of Boston, \$2,000, and Home, o New-York, \$3,900; North British and Mercantile, \$1,500.

Milier, Greiner & Co. hold policies as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, \$3,500; Fire Association, of Philladelphia; Gleng Falls, German-American, of New-York; Buffalo German; German, of Roensetz: Nagara, of New-York; Paenix, of Brooklyn; Insurance Company of North America, North British and Mercantile, London Assurance Corporation, Condinental, Connectivit: Springfield, Hanover and Phænix, of Hartford, \$5,000 each; Commercial Union, Buffalo; Howard, of New-York; Insurance Company, Lorillard, Usion, of Buffalo; Howard, of New-York; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania,

THE PELTZERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22,-The trial of Leon and Armand Peltzer for the murder of M. Bernays was concluded to-day. The brothers were found guitty on all the counts in the indicement against them, and both

Guillaume Bernays was a successful lawyer in Brussels whom Armand Peltzer employed to defend a suit which had been brought against his two brothers Leon and James. Armand became intimate in the law ver's family and won the love of M. Bernays's wife, flighty, imaginative woman, who was not on good term with her husband. A plot was then arranged to put M. Bernays out of the way 1 that Armand might marry the woman Armand sent for his brother Leon, who was then in New-York, and over whom he seems to have had implete control, and the latter went to Brussels. Leon complete control, and the latter went to Brussels. Leon fitted up a champer in Brussels, filling it with arms of all sorts, decoyed the unsuspecting M. Bernays into it and shot him. In order then, to prove the death of M. Bernays as that Armand might marry the widow, Leon was persuided by his brother to write to the pole etcling them where the body might be found. The identity of the murderer was established by his handwrking and he was arrested. Armand's difference was an allbl. he asserting that he was in Antwrp at the time. The full details of this case, which has excited great interest in Europe, were given in the Things of last Sunday. details of this case, which has excited great intere Europe, were given in The Tribune of last Sunday.

A DOCTOR REPORTED MISSING.

Two gentlemen called at Police Headquarters last night and reported that Dr. J. K. Blanchard had been missing since Tuesday night, at which time a party of friends left him on his way to the Wall Street Ferry. A general slarm was sent out to look for him.

THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT PROPERTY SOLD

ALBANY, Dec. 22 .- Controller Dayenport has sold the Sesman's Fund and Retreat property on Staten Island, under an act of the last Legislature, to the Marine Society, of New-York, for \$160,000.

COMPARATIVE POISONOUS EFFECTS OF DIF

FERENT METALS.—Some interesting results relating to the comparative poisonous effects or different metals have been noted by M. Richet. He finds that copper is 600 times more toxic than airentium, not withstanding that its atomic weight is less; lithium, the atomic weight of which is but a twentieth of that of barium, is yet three times more poisonous. Even in the case of the same chemical family of metals, no relation is found to exist between atomic weight and toxicity. Thus cadmium, with an atemie weight of 112, is just half as poisonous as zine, the atemic weight of which is 65. Lithium, with an atomic weight of 7, is seventy times more poisonous than sodium. It would appear, therefore, that there is no relation between the chemical function of a body and its toxic power. Potasde by differ widely in their potsonous effects, one gram of the titlee. The gram of the latter.

A HOME FOR THE INSANE.

VISIT TO THE ASYLUM ON WARD'S ISLAND. MANY BRANCHES OF WORK PERFORMED BY LUNATICS-LABOR AND PLAY AS METHODS OF

TREATMENT. The new pavilion of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, is completed, with the exception of the interior fittings, and this work is a lyancing with such rapidity, that Dr. Macdonald hopes to occapy it very soon. This pavilion com pletes the entire structure as it was originally planned. The executive building is situated in the centre, and the wings and pavilions extend at right angles, inclosing the lawn upon three sides. The entire building is built of brick with light stone trimmings. It has a picture-que Freuch-roof, cut up into points and gables. The foundation of the new pavilion is of rough hown bluestone that was quarried on Brackwell's Island, and laid by Penitentiary prisoners. Every window has strong halfmeh iron bars let into the stone sills. The bars are set so that it would be difficult to remove them or for a patient to squeeze between them.

Dr. Andrew E. Egan accompanied a reporter of

THE TRIBUNE through the new pavilion and gave an interesting explanation of its features. The wards are run through the length of the pavilion, out of which the dormitories open. The walls are heavy, those separating the domitories being a toot in thickness. The lower ward is heated by special steam radiators. All the steam used in the entire nstitution is generated in a chamber over the basement, or lower ward, and below the second story ward. This chamber is carefully scaled above and below. Ample flues permit the cold air to enter this chamber. After being heated by the radiators the hot air passes upward and enters each ward by means of a register, which is opened and shut with a key, kept by the ward-master. The objects of inclosing this chamber are to concentrate the heat and to prevent any seeds of disease from being distributed through the wards above. This steam, a ter passing turough these radiators, is returned to the executive building in a condensed form, and there utilized in running machinery. Each ward is almost similar to the others, though in the new pavilion the ceilings and walls are finished in

white.
At the end of the ward is a large room used for At the end of the ward is a large room used for the reception of visitors. When a person calls at the Asylum to see a patient he is obliged to apply at the office for permission. After obtaining the necessary permission, the visitor is conducted to the ward where the patient is confined, and is shown into this reception room. The patient is sent for and in the room sees the visitor without distarbing or exciting any of the inmates. The bath-room is fitted with two large tubs of galvanized iron. They are constructed so as to be filled and emptted onedly. But it is no small job to hathe fifty linaare constructed so as to be filled and emptred quickly. But it is no small job to bathe fifty luna-tics. The rules of the asylum require that each provement of the patient small be carefully watched by a competent attendant. The patients are not able to discriminate, and might turn on the hot water and be severely scalded, or otherwise injure themselves. The retiring-rooms are kept scripaliously clean. The domittories will hold beds enough to accommodate from twelve to twenty

inmates.

"All the cases," said Dr. Egan, "are carefully classified. Dr. Macdonald and myself go through the entire institution every day. The bad cases are put in the upper part of the building, where they either have a room to themselves or are placed by two or threes. In these large dormitories are quartered the men who work. These are the chronic insans, those who have delusions and require watching and restraint; but under the wise provisions of a well regulated asylum, even they may become useful. The windows of the dormitories are guarded on the miside by a strong wire netting over the transom. Besides the opening into the general ward, there are the registers, one to let out bad ar and let in that which is fresh and let cut bad ar and let in that which is fresh and cold, and the other to let in warm air from the steam radiators in the inclosed chamber. A system of fans has been tried, but they have been found to be nearly worthless for the purpose of securing good ventilation."
So good was the ventilation in the wards, bath-

So good was the ventilation in the wards, bathrooms, and washrooms, that not a trace of any offensive oder could be noticed. The towels are removed each day and clean ones substitued.

The census of the asylum, Dr. Egan stated, was
1.231, all males Of this number 420 do work of
some kind. In one end of the pavilion, north of
the executive building, are the huge beilers that
supply the steam for the entire institution. There
are five boilers in all and the work connected with
them is ione by lunates, under the direction of
competent engineers. A little further along in the
basement of the pavilion is the stationary engine
that drives all the machinery. Here are a powerbasement of the pavilion is the stationary engine that drives all the machinery. Here are a powerful set of steam pumps by which the water is forced to tanks in the upper part of the buildings. There is a fire plug and valve in each ward, to which could be quickly attached hose of sufficient length to reach into any dormitory or any part of the ward. There are heavy pipes running from each of these powerful pumps, which are so connected that, in case of fire, they can draw the water from the river and so let the engines that pught respond to an alarm have all the water from the hydrants.

The printing office employs the printers who, having become chronic linuaties, may be sent to this asylim. They did all the printing of the Department of Charities and Correction. They have a fine press, run by steam; a small, old-fashioned ment of Charities and Correction. They have a fine press, run by steam; a small, old-fashioned lever press, for job work, and plenty of type. The place presents the appearance of a well-ordered job printing office, rather than part of a lunatic asylum. In another room are all the appliances for shoemaking. Here the rough shoes of the inmates are made, and all the mending of the whole institution is done. In the tailor's shop all the clothing worn by the inmates is made and repaired. In another room is the machinery for making brooms. The corn for the brooms is raised to the farm connected with the institution, and since the manifactory has been established, no brooms have been purchased by the department for use in the asylum. Some idea of the saving this causes may be found in the statement that two dozen brooms are required every two weeks. In another room mates of all kinds, are made. The ceilings and wails of the old wards and dining rooms are all frescoed and painted, all of this work being done by the patients. The kitchen is a model of neatness and convenience. On one side of the skitchen are jacket kettles of the newest and most improved pattern. One of the Intatics, when the reporter visited the room, was cutoing beef with a kinfe that looked dangeronsly sharp. But no person would have surmised that he, or any one of the other men at work there, was insane. When passing through the ward. Dr. Egan called a man fautastically work there, was insane. When passing through the ward. Dr Egan called a man fautastically dressed and adorned with medals and brilliant buttons. The Doctor said:

"One of the characteristics of the chronic insane

"One of the characteristics of the chronic insaue man is this love of linery for personal adornment. He works in the shoeshop and is a steady, useful hand, but he must be kept under co..stant watch."

Over 1,400 persons are red in this asylum. So ever-crowded is the institution that a building which accommodates 300 is now rented from the Commissioners of Emigration. The increase in the number of patients has been small since January 1, 1882, when there were 1,224. One of this large number only two of the inmates were under restraint. The restraint consists of inserting their hands in a leather mell attached to a strap buckled around the waist. Sometimes wristlets are used the same way. Speaking of the crib. Pr. Macdonald said that he preferred to place a waten over a restless patient, rather than use the crib. Many of the patients have been tried as narses and for watching under suitable supervision, and some of them have done well. In the dining rooms, to which there is one leading out of each ward, every thing was invitingly neat and scruppliously clean. which there is one leading out of each ward, every thing was invitingly neat and scrupulously clean. All the tin basins used in the dormitories wer made by the inmates. In fact every trade almost was represented and utilized as far as possible. One of the tules required that the men should tracess in the ward, put on their night clothing and go into the dormitories, leaving their day clothing behind them. The ward master made careful examination of every man's clothing and frequently discovered dangerous articles which were promptly taken away. A sharpened piece of tin, two pieces of wire bent to form a skeleton key, a snarpened nail, a piece of iron ground to an edge, and other things of this kind, were found most frequently. The attendants feared most that some unthinking nail, a piece of iron ground to an edge, and other things of this kind, were found most frequently. The attendants feared most that some unthinking person might give a lunatic a match, and he might set fire to the institution. The men go out to exercise every day. The barmless ones are allowed to go outside on the grass, and roam about within the asylum grounds. The dangerons invastes exercise in al inclosed yard, where, watched by the keepers, they engage in all kinds of sports. Dr. Macdonald regarded the work and the play both as therapeutic measures of the greatest importance, and was confident that they had often been o great assistance in promoting recovery.

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

An attempt was made on Thursday night to wreck a train on the Newark and New-York Railroad at a switch near the bridge over the Bergen Point plankoad. The accounts of the affair differ somewhat. The train dispatcher informed a TRIBUNE reporter that some one had driven fish-plates into the switch-frog on the eastbound track, and thus wedged the tongue of the switch so that it could not move. The engineer of the train, which left Jersey City at 10:30, discovered the obstructions, stopped city at 10:30, discovered the observations, subject his train and caused them to be removed. Another statement is that a tie was taid across the track and held down with heavy stone. The locomotive of the 10:30 train ran into the ite, but did not leave the track. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was niured sid no damage was done.

Still another statement is made by Officer Creed, who reported the matter to the Fourth Precinct Station. He said that stones and iron were laid on the track, and that trains were delayed forty minutes while the road was ocing cleared. There is a small embankment at the place where the obstructions were found. The Morris Camel runs close by, so that if a train left the track at that point it would either so down the embankment or run into the canal. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the act.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONTINENTAL COMPANY'S CONTRACT. Boston, Dec. 22.-When General Burt, in furtherance of his plan for giving Boston and Massachu ects an independent connection with Buffals and the takes via the Hoosac Tonnel and Mohawa Valley, exe cuted, a year age, a contract with the Continental Con struction Company to double-track the Boston, Hoosac Tunne! and Western road, already built between the Massachusetta State line and the Hudson River, and to extend it with a double track to Buffalo and Oswego, \$6,000,000 first mortgage bonds were executed and placed with the Central Trust Company at New-York to secure the Construction Company. Their contract calls for the completion of the work by next July, but very little work has been done, and probably no more will be accomplished, owing to dissensions among the members of the Construction Company. Learning that the company proposed to divide these bonds among their subscribers before the 1st of January, some of the stockholders of the railroad company have potitioned the directors of the road to protest against the division of the bonds, as proposed, upon the ground that the Cou-sinental Construction Company have wholly failed in the performance of their contract. It is supposed that the Construction Company have gauged possession of the Construction Company have gained possession of nearly all the capital stock of this railroad, except a few hundred shares. The nolders of these, however, claim that as a construction company cannot lawfully own shares in a road which they have contracted to build, only the stock of individual owners possess the voting

CONSOLIDATION IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, Dec. 22.-In addition to the efforts which are being made to unite under one management the Boston and Maine and the Eastern railways a new project of still greater importance is under serious con-sideration, viz., the consolidation of the Boston and Lowell and the Boston and Maine lines. It is believed that such a union would be of very considerable advantage to both corporations. It is estimated that by doing away with the rivalry at present existing between the two roads at least \$100,000 would be saved annu ally. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$3,00\$,000 could be avoided by the Boston and Maine using the enssenger station of the Boston and Lowell, thus avoid ing the construction of the proposed viaduet into the city, and besides this a revenue of at least \$50,000 annually would be realized by ranting the Boston and Maine propercy. It would also enable the Boston and Maine to compete with the Eastern for the Salem fariff. Neither road would probably suffer from its consolidation in any event, as both are on a good financial basis.

ADDITION TO A ROAD'S COST. Boston, Dec. 22 .- The Kansas City, Fort

Scott and Gulf Railroad has issued a circular to the colders of receipts for blocks of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad Company calling for 15 pe cent additional subscriptions toward the con-struction of the extension to Memphis. The outlays required since the original plan will make the cest of the road about \$7,000,000. The road will probably be opened by June 30, 1883.

THE NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 22.-The report of he directors of the New-Haven and Northampton Rail ead Company to the stockholders, for the year ended september 30, 1882, shows the earnings to have been as ows: From freight carried, \$651,863 84; passenger \$225,442 03; whartage rents, etc., \$18,964 74; total, \$896,270 61, an increase of \$144,656 08 over the earning as of the previous year. The operating expenses were \$562,784 24. The sum of \$99,516 30 was expended on the northern extension in the past year, making the total cost to September last, \$1,385,743 40.

REPORTS FROM ROADS ON THIS SIDE.

ALBANY, Dec. 22 .- The Bradford, Eldred nd Cuba Railroad Company reports to the State Engineer for the year en.ed September 30 as follows Passenger earnings, \$75,108 31; total earnings \$153,043 56; total charges against earnings \$138,393 50.
The New-York and Harlem Railroad also reports for the same period: Passenger receipts, \$531,283 31; total receipts, \$627,816 37; total payments during the year, \$644,681 49.

DECISION AFFECTING A LAND TITLE. Washington, Dec. 22.—The Secretary of he Interior to-day decided the case of the Alabama and Chattanooga Ratiroad Company against the south and North Railroad Company, involving the title to certain lands in Alabama covered by their two overlapping grants. The Secretary awards the lands to the first-named corapany, and directs that certificates be issued accordingly.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALBANY, Dec. 22 .- The argument in the case of the People against the Boston, Hoesne Tunnel and Western Railroad Company to set aside the con-solidation as illegal, and to dissolve the corporation, will be heard on January 10 in New-York City.

Boston, Dec. 22.-The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company was held to-day. The old Board of oli-

SICK HEADACHE, languor and melancholy generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stom-ach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the billary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return

The accret of success of ELECTRO SILICON is that it is the

Columbe A: Co.'s Cashmers Bouquer Toher Soar.—The novelty and exemptional strongth of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this inturious article.

MARRIED.

BATCHELDER-GULICK-At Elmira, N. Y., December 20 1882, by the Rev. George H. Whitney, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. H. McCarthy, D. D., Professor L. H. Batch eder, of Trenton, N. J., to Fanny, youngest daughter o the Rev. J. G. Gulick, of Elmira.

the Rev. J. G. Gulick, of Eindra.

CANTINE—SHEFFIELD—At Saugerties, at the residence of the bride's brother, December 21 by the Rev. Sauford H. Cobb, Mary Campbell, daughter of the late Joseph B. Sheffield, to Charles Freeman cantine, of Kingston, N. Y. SCOTT—LAURENS—At the Presbyterian Church, Matteawan, December 20, by the Rev. C. W. Fritts, assisted by the Rev. Drs. D. G. Wright and M. B. Thomas, the Rev. J. L. Scott, of East Boston, and Miss Lizzie A. Laurens, of Matteawan, N. Y.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full All notices or a

DIED.

BUTLER-On Thursday morning, December 21, at Irvington, N. Y., Ralph Hyde Butler, son of Theodore H. and Bertha F. Butler, aged 22 years RAYMOND-ON Private vening, December 22. John Raymond, of Scranton, Penin, father of Mrs. C. B. Hackley, of New York, in his 88th year.
Interment at Greenwood on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst. HOWELL-On Wednesday, December 20, Jane C. Howell widow of William Howell. widow of William Howell. uncrai services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. S. H. Conger, Summit, N. J., on Saturday, December 23, at 12

Conger, Summit, S. S., to Cicick.

Interment in Bioemfield Cemetery.

LUQUEER-On Wednesday morning. December 20, Maria
LOuisa wife of Robert S. Luqueer and daughter of the late
Jacob B. Taylor.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence. 7 West 50th at., on Saturday
morning, 25d inst., at 10 o'clock.

MORTIMER-At Madison, N. J., Thursday, December 21, 1882, John, infant son of John and Helen E. Mortimer, aged 20 days.
Interment at Woodlawn.

Interment at Woodlawn.

NEWTON—At Fushing, L. I., December 19, Mary Wheelock, infant daughter of Mary T. W. and the late Isaac W.
Newton.

PARK—Suddenly, of paralysis, on Wednesday, December 13,
at sea, on the steamer San Blas. Trenor W. Fark, in the
6oth year of his are.

Date and particulars of funeral will be given hereafter.

Date and particulars of timera win be given accenter.

ROBERTS—At Metachen, N. J., December 22, 1882, R.

Lloyd R.berta, son of the Rev. William Roberta, D. D., of
Utica, ..., Y., aged 37 years.

Funeration Tuesday, December 26, at 2 p. m., from the First
Presbyterian Church, Metuchen. BISPHAM—In Rome, Italy, on December 22, 1882, Henry C. Bispham, son of the late John B. and Martha C. Bispham, in the 42d year of his age.

Special Notices.

The early advent of wintry weather has brought to our doors the hungry and the cold. Whatever may be the wisest thing to do with these persons to morrow, they should be fod and warmed to-day. We cannot supply the need of these poor creatures without means, and make our appeal to the generous citizons of New-York for gifts to our treasury. Checks should be made payable to the order of B.N.I. B. SHEES-MAN, Treasurer, and may be sent to CHARLES SCHWA-COFER, Assistant/Treasurer, 63 Wall-st., or to the office of the Guid & University-place. The Guild, 8 University-place
JOHN W. KRAMER,
Master.
WM. H. WILEY,
Prest. Trustees.
D. C. CALVIN,
WM. H. GUION.
LAWSON B. BELL,
J. H. HERRICK.

December, 1892.
We can make good use of cast-off garments, and will send for them if informed where they may be had.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF THESE BARE STONES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FOR THE HOLIDAY SEA-HOWARD & CO., 264 5th ave., New-York

to go to the manufacturer for your plane; save dealer's profit-instalments. \$10 per month. Open evenings. 110RAUE WATERS & CO., No. 526 Broadway.

Special Notices

The most extensive and varied assertment in New York of

ARTISTIC BRONZES. CLOCKS IN MARBLE, ENAMEL, BRONZE, AND POLISHED BRASS. with Chimes and Gongs.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS.

CANDELABRA, INKSTANDS, SCONCES, FLOWER VASES, CALL BELLS, METAL AND PORCELAIN LAMPS, &c.,

Selected in Europe this season specially for the HOLIDAY TRADE, IS OFFERED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES BY MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,

836 AND 838 BROADWAY. (Near 13th-st.) New-York.

Christmas Appeal for Poor Children.

The season for remembering the orphans and unbefriended little ones has again come. Christmas the "lessival day of humanity." Is at hand. Winter with its biting frost and snow and storm has tallen upon the children of the streets in New. York. They shiver through the cold sileys, haif-clad and hungry, or they lie down in looks and sellars seeking shelter, and above all a home! The Children's Ald seelely for thirty pears has been caring for these neglected little ones. It would sladly make Christmas bright to those who have few pleasures or comforts.

For fifty dollars it can place three homeless children in good home in the country.

For one hundred dollars it can put shoes on the feet of 50 bare-foot children. For one hundred dollars it can put shoes. Who will help the children of the poor!

Children's Ald Seviety 10 Fear atta. Christmas Appeal for Poor Children

Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th st., New York, uber, 1862. December, 1882.

Office of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 13 East 4th.st., New-Lork City, or will be called for if the address be forwarded. Donations of money may be inclosed to any of the under-signed. If in checks or Post Office orders, made payable to GEORGES, COE, Treasurer.

WM. A. BOOTH, President, 20 Nassaust.

WM. A. BOOTH, President,
29 Nassaust.
GEORGE S. COE, Treasurer,
American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE. Secretary.
19 East 4th-st., New York.
WORK OF THE YEAR.
There were during the past year, in our six lodging-houses,
14,122 different boys and girls 300,524 meals and 230,963
longings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and thricea
evening achools were 14,965 children, who were taught and
partly fed and clothed; 3,937 were sent to homes, mainly in
the West; 2,344 were aided with food, medicine, &c., through
the "Sick Children's Mission;" 4,033 children enjoyed the
benefits of the "Summer Home" (averaging about 30) per
week); 484grifs have been instructed in the use of the sewing
machine in the Girls' Lodging House, and in the Industrial
Schools. There have been 7,613 orphans in the Lodging
Houses; 510,380 84 have been deposited in the Penny Savings Bank. Total number under charge of the Society during the year 36,971.

Heliday Gifts.

Ing the year 38,971.

| Holiday Gifts. | GRAPH DECOPES. |
| \$250, 85, 58, 88, 810 \$12, \$15. |
| \$75,215,0800PES. |
| \$500, 750, 81, 81, 25, 82, 82, 50, 84. |
| \$510,010 NIAGARA PANKIS and TRANSPARENCIES. |
| FINEST PHOTOGRAPHS and VIEWS OF ALL KINDS. |
| WM. B. HOLMES, 756 Broadway (near Astorplace). Home-made Mince Meat.

AND
PURE CURRANT JELLY, SPICED AND CANNED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, FICKLES, &c.
Housekeepers can get the above articles made from ittashioned home receipts, and warranted pure, by sanitary
SARAH S. MCELRATH.
Sit Decraw-th. Brooking N. Y.
Circulars with references and prices sent on application.

Congress Water.—Superior to all. Cathartic, alterative.
A specific for disorders or the stomach, liver, kidness, 9:22ma, malaria and all impurities of the blood.
Avoid crude, harsh waters, "native and foreign," Such waters are positive irritants and impair the digestive or gans and kidness.

Purposes, results and modes of contributing to the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New-York City 1682. Hospital Saturday, Dec. 30. Hospital Sunday, Dec. 31. PURPOSES.

1. To provide funds toward the support of the Charitable Hospitals of this city.

2. To increase the list of donors toward Hospital Work by appealing simultaneously to an classes of our citizens.

RESULTS.

1. Through the appeal of the Hospitals of the Association, which is based on an accurate statement of the work, resources and needs of each institution, the public are made acquainted with their work and actual condition.

2. The comparative statement published annually enables the Hospital authorities to correct abuses or extravagances of automistration. RESULTS. administration.

In three collections of 1879, '80, '81 have aggregated sum of \$113,362 49.

statement just published for the year ending Septe 0, 1882, snows: a. 9,165 patients treated in the 17 reporting Hospitals of the Association, of whom 6,045 were treated free at a cost of 6,673 St. An increase of 13,025 days of free Hospital cace over lass year.
c. An increase of \$11,534 79 in the annual contributions of individual denors at other times than on Hospital Saturday

his source last year.

5. The formation of Trade Auxiliaries, by which donors through these Au dilaries may secure the equivalent of their pirs in the beard and treatment of patients received into the inspitals on their recommendation.

These Auxiliaries are expected to secure the following

These Auxiliaries are expected beneficial results:

a. They provide a way by which clerks, workmen, or socletics of artisans, by paying small sums regularly into the
treasury of their frade sinxiliary may entitle themselves to
hospital care in time of sickness.

b. They provide a way by which heads of manufacturing and
other large establishments can make provision for the proper
care and traumment of their employes meaning with accidents
or overtaken with sickness while in their service.

METHODS OF CONTRIBUTING. #1. Through collections in the chartenes on Hospital Sunday, and in the synapozues on Hospital Sunday.

2. Through the Frasurers of Trade Auxiliaries, as follows:
(1) Orea and Posicio Samufacturers Auxiliaries, Ar. Henry Resembal, Unsurer, 145 Waterst.
(2) Dry Goots Trate Auxiliary, Mr. A. W. Eingman, treasure, 50 Worth 8. 60 Worth st. Book Trade Auxiliary, Mr. Henry B. Earnes, treasurer, Villiam st. New-York Stock Exchange Anxiliary, Mr. William ander Smith, 40 Wall-at, and Mr. John S. Bussing, 10

Alexander Smith, 40 Wait-at, and Mr. John S. Bussing, 10 Wait-st, treasurers.

(5) Drug, Paint and Oil Trade Auxiliary, Mr. A. B. Ansbacher, treasurer, 45 Johnst.

(6) Lead Pencit Mannfacturers Anxillary, Mr. Joseph Reckendorfer, treasurer, 710 East 14th-at.

3. Through the following generation who have consented to act as treasurers for their respective trades; Mr. F. W. Houghton, Secretary for Maritime Exchange, Mr. Joseph H. Grobe, 311 Greenwist, New-York Mercantile Exchange, Br. D. Feller, 61 Park blane, for Chinaware trade, Mr. S. Hamminger, 588 Marye, for L. O. Buai Brith, Mr. H. J. Goldsmith, 27 Zdave, for L. O. Free Sons of Jorael. arael.
4. Through collection boxes which will be placed in drug stores and in places of public resort.

5. Through money sent direct to Mr. Charles Lanier, 26. Nassan-st., the treasurer of the Association to whom all moneys, from whatever source collected, should be sent before the 15th of January, on which day the books of the Association.

GEORGE S. BAKER, Secretary.

Special for the Holldays. STEM-WINDING GOLD WALTHAM WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, 850 EACH. HOWARD & CO., No. 284 5th-ave., New-York.

Will be closed.
GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER, President.

The Five Points House of Industry makes an earness appeal to its friends for the means to give more than four hundred children a Merry Christmas. Donations of toys, dolls, citching or money will be most gratefully received, Paekages will be sent for on nonfication. Address 155 Worth-81.

Packages will be sent in the Worthest.

Morris K. Jesup. President.
Geo. F. Betta, secretary.
Charles Lauler.
Charles Lauler.
David S. Egleston.
Oliver Harriman.
Oliver Harriman. Ch arles Laner.

Ch arles Laner.

Oliver Har

On Lydig Saydan.

Win, F. Barnard, Superinten

The New York Association for Improving the Condition

"Bleased is he that considered the poor."
"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."
December, 1882.
The season of the year most grievous to the poor has arrived, with all its intensity and presage of distress. The ur-gent necessity of the situation compels the association to re-spectfully yet earnestly address the public in behalf of its

spectfully yet carnestly address the public in behalf of its suffering follow-citizens. The demands upon us are threefold greater than at the same time in 1881.

Our association as is well known is a private and voluntary charity. It has a choice of subjects and has declared what that choice is, namely : "To sid those whom it can physically and morally clevate, and no others." And this it can safely do when the provisions of the law are in force; for those do when the provisions of the law are in force; for those whom the Association cannot consistently relieve it refers to

whom the activity.
Contributions may be sent to either of the undersigned.
Contributions may be sent to either of the undersigned.
Treasurer, 78 South-st.; R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman, 37
Wall-st.; James W. Alexander, 120 Broadway; W. F. Bridge, 16 Exchange-place. Committee of Ways and Mean:—John Bowne, Secretary, 79

orized Collectors—George H. Hansell, 323 West 50th-orize S. Webn, 79 4th ave.: Frank Lawson, 35 Pine-st.

Authorized Officetora-George A. Authorized Office S. (George S. Web), 79 4th ave: Frank Lawass, 35 Fine.M.

Foreign mails for the week ending December 23 will clos) at this office as follows:

SATURIDAY—A; 02 a.m. for Jamalca, per Ss. Belize; at 11 a.m. for Karope, per Ss. City of City of Chester, via Quoenatown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed "per city of Chester, via 2 to 11 a.m. for Germany, &c., per Ss. R. ein, via southampton and Bremen (letters for Great initian and other surepean countries must be directed "per linem"; at 1 p. m. for Beiguin direct, per Ss. Belgeniand, via Antwerp; at 1 p. m. for Europe, por Ss. Alsaka, via Queenstown; at 1230 p. m. for Cuoa and Porto Rico, per Ss. Sataga, via Havans; at 730 p. m. for Truxillo and Bay islands, via Now-Orleana.

Mails for Chitas and Japan, per Ss. Belgie, via Sau Francisco, close December 21, at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Sandwina and Fiji Islandia, per Ss. Australia, via San Francisco, close January 6, at 7 p. m.

The schedule of closes of trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the day of zatiling of stoumers are dispatched the same day